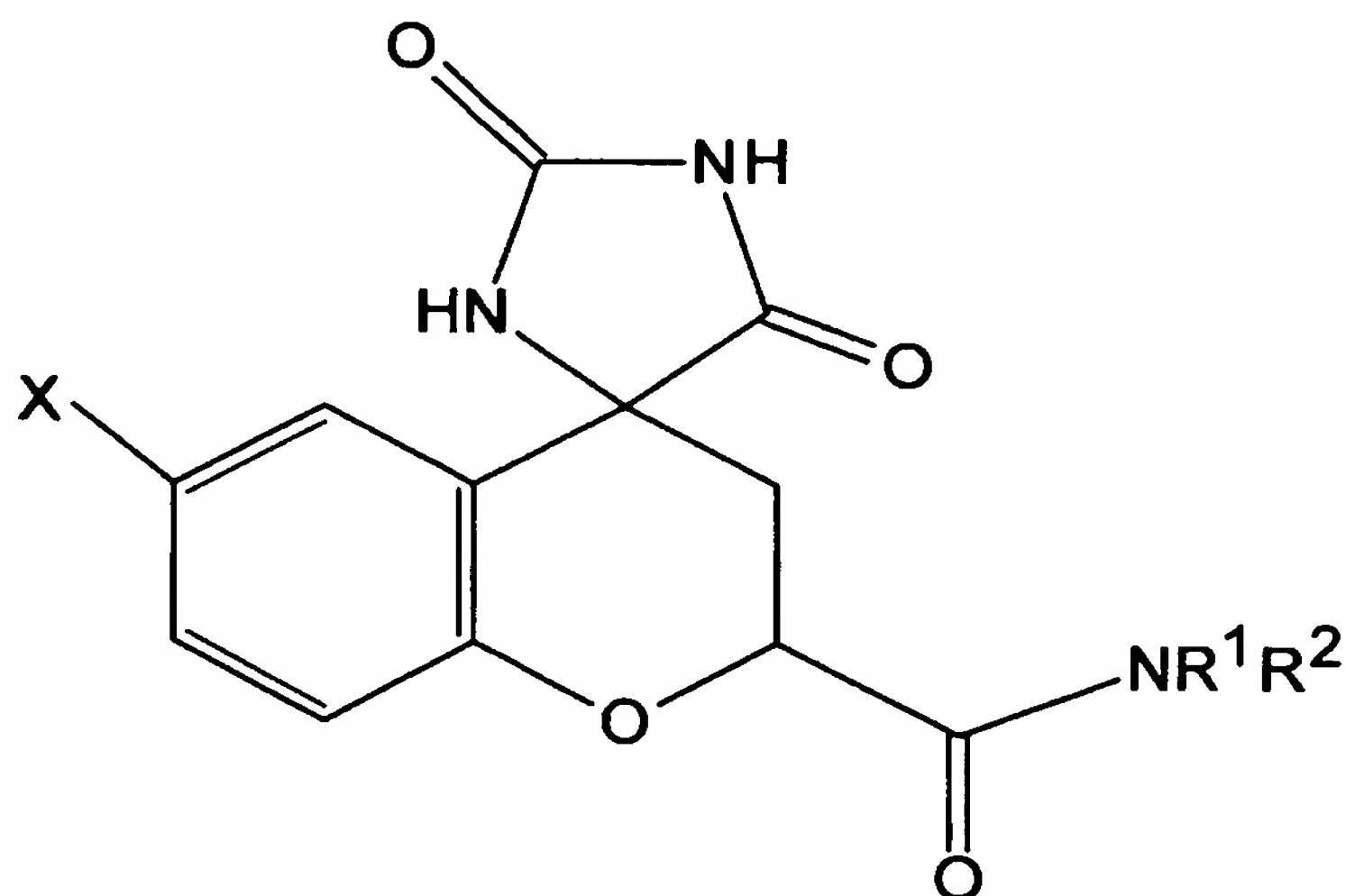


WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A prophylactic or therapeutic agent for diabetic maculopathy, comprising, as an active ingredient, a compound represented by the general formula:



(wherein X represents a halogen or a hydrogen atom, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> concurrently or differently represent a hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted C1 to C6 alkyl group, or R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, together with a nitrogen atom bound thereto and optionally another nitrogen atom or an oxygen atom, are combined to form a 5- to 6-membered heterocycle).

2. The prophylactic or therapeutic agent for diabetic maculopathy according to claim 1, wherein the compound is (2S, 4S)-6-fluoro-2',5'-dioxospiro [chroman-4,4'-imidazolidine]-2-carboxamide.

3. The prophylactic or therapeutic agent for diabetic maculopathy according to claim 1 or 2, which is in the form of an oral agent and for use in macular edema in diabetic maculopathy, or in retinal pigment epitheliopathy.

4. The prophylactic or therapeutic agent for diabetic maculopathy according to claim 3, wherein the macular edema in diabetic maculopathy is local macular edema or diffuse macular edema.

5. A model animal with diabetic maculopathy produced by subjecting a diabetic animal to intraocular ischemia/reperfusion to express edema in a retinal visual cell layer or in a macula lutea.

6. The model animal with diabetic maculopathy according to claim 5, wherein only one eye is subjected to intraocular ischemia/reperfusion, whereby the same individual has a treated eye and an untreated eye.

7. The model animal with diabetic maculopathy according to claim 5, wherein the diabetic animal is an animal having diabetes mellitus induced by treatment with a pharmacological agent or an animal with hereditary diabetes mellitus.

8. The model animal with diabetic maculopathy according to claim 5, wherein the diabetic animal is a simplicidentata animal wherein diabetes mellitus is induced by treatment with streptozotocin or alloxan, and edema is expressed in a retinal visual cell layer.

9. A method of evaluating a pharmacological agent for diabetic maculopathy, comprising: administering a pharmacological agent to be evaluated into the model animal with diabetic maculopathy according to any one of claims 5 to 8 and measuring the thickness of a retinal visual cell layer or the thickness and/or volume of a macula lutea thereby evaluating the effectiveness of the pharmacological agent on edema.